NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. VERY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON. The Outrage Upon the Black Warrior at Havana.

The President Called on for Information.

Defeat of the Minnesota Railroad Land Bill in the House.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AND CONFUSION.

Violent Debate Between Southern and Western Members.

BUSINESS IN THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

The Temperance Bill in the Assembly, &c., &c., &c.

Latest from Washington City. SECUREMENT PRODUCED BY THE SEIZURE OF THE BLACK WARRIOR—DECISIVE ACTION DETERMINED

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1854. The clerks in the State Department have been all day copying documents relative to the seizure of the Black Warrior, &c. A Cabinet meeting is to be held to-morrow, to determine upon the action of the government. It is Monday upon the subject. The administration feel quite e, under the conviction that that "dodge" may ake them popular with the country.

THE CABINET AND THE NEBRASKA BILL. Some one member of the Cabinet has been in attendance in the House lobby every day this week, pressing the

Nebraska bill. To-day Mr. Guthrie was on duty.

CONCLUSION OF THE INQUEST ON DR. GARDNER—VER
DICT THAT THE DECEASED POISONED HIMSELF.

The inquest as to the cause of Dr. Gardner's death was concluded this morning. Prs. Breed and Steiner, who made a chemical analysis of the contents of the stomach, testified to finding strychnine and bruchnine in quantities testified to finding strychnine and bruchnine in quantities more than sufficient to destroy life. Pieces of paper were also found in the stomach, which had been used as inclosures for the poison, and prevented its immediate action. The powder found in the pocket of deceased was declared strychnine and bruchnine, and the paper containing it was much worn from being carried long in the pocket. The jury rendered the following verdict:—"From the evidence before us, we are of opinion that he came to his death by strychnine and bruchnine, voluntarily taken after his conviction and sentence."

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1854.

vate calendar, and take up the bill to promote the effi-ciency of the army by creating a retired list of disabled rs, which bill was laid aside yesterday for want of a quorum. He said there was pressing necessity for the passage of the bill at this time.

Mr. Parnr, (dem.) of Ind., said he did not bolieve there

would ever be any necessity for such a bill, and insisted on the consideration of the

on the consideration of the
PRIVATE CALENDAR.

After debate, the Senate postponed many and passed
ten private bills.

The bill constituting Dubuque and Keokuk, Iowa, ports
of delivery, was passed.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned till
Monday.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1854. Mr. PERILIPS, (dem.) of Ala., said—I desire the unar nous consent of the House to introduce a resolution . The property of a portion of my constituent a confiscated by virtue of a foreign Power, under has been connected by virtue of a torong trown, that circumstances, as they now appear, of great aggravation. This is a question which concerns not only my constituents but this government. I ask that the resolution be read, and I trust that it scharacter will at once secure for it the consideration its importance demands, and that it will be at once passed.

which have received no grants of land for internal improvements, in proportion to the federal representation in Congress.

The House now proceeded to take the question on the motion to reconsider the vote, and to lay that motion on the table, thus to clinch action upon it. This was agreed to by yeas 96, nays 90.

Mr. Draw moved to lay the bill on the table, and asked for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Wertworm, (dem.) of Ill., in vain appealed to him to withdraw the motion.

Much confusion ensued, during which a motion to adjourn was made.

Mr. Whight, (dem.) of Penn.—I rise to a question of order.

Mr. WHIGHT, (dem.) of Fenn.—I rise to a question of order.

The SPRAKER—The chair cannot entertain the question of order till order is restored in the hall.

Mr. WHIGHT—That's the point I wish to take.

SPRAKER—It is the rule of deliberative bodies never to vote while a bill is under consideration. This allusion as to the private general conversation in the hall.

The SPRAKER, after a paule, resumed, saying, The Chair having exhausted its powers, it is for the House to determine what course to pursue to restore order. It is impossible for the Clerk to hear responses to gentlemen's names during the roll call.

A long pause followed, and order was measurably restored.

the roll was called, and the bill tabled, by yeas 120,

stored.

The roll was called, and the bill tabled, by yeas 120, mays 66, as follows:—

h Yaas.—Messrs. Aiken, James C. Ailen, Rayly, Barksdale, Beleher, Bennett, Benton, Bissell, Bocock, Boyce, Breekearidge, Bridges, Campbell, Carpenter, Caskie, Chamberlain, Chastain, Chrisman, Clark, Cobb, Colquitt, Craige, Davis of Indiana, Dawson, Bean, Dent, Dirney, Dowdell, Dunn, Dunbar, Eastman, Eddy, Edgerton, Edmundéen, Elliots, Ellison, English, Etheredge, Ewing, Faulkner, Fuller, Gamble, Giddings, Goode, Greene, Grow, Hamilton, Harlan of Ohio, Harlan of Indiana, Hastings, Haven, Hendrick, Henn, Hibbard, Hioster, Hughes, Ingersell, Johnson, Jones of New York, Jones of Tennessee, Jones of Pennesylvania, Jones of Louisiana, Keitt, Kitteredge, Knox, Kurts, Lamb, Lave, Letcher, Lilly, Lindsley, MeDougall, MeMullen, MoNair, McQueen, Eauries, Maxwell, May, Miller of Indiana, Millson, Morrison, Murray, Niohols, Noble, Norton, Olds, Oliver of New York, Ort, Fockham, Perkins of Louisiana, Filison, Morrison, Murray, Niohols, Norton, Clas, Cliver of New York, Ort, Fockham, Perkins of Louisiana, Filison, Morrison, Murray, Niohols, Norton, Clas, Cliver of New York, Ort, Fockham, Perkins of Louisiana, Singleton, Sapla, Sward, Saymour, Shannan, Shaw, Shower, Singleton, Shelton, Smith of Kentely, Stratton, Stratsh, Stuarth, Mills, Powerl, Frait, Freather, France, Cambridge, Walley, Stratton, Stranb, Stuarth, Applicton, Eshl, Benson, Dugg, Caruthers, Chandler, Chase, Applicton, Parkensen, Morrison, Applicana, Cook, Corwin, Cor, Crockee, Cullom, Davis of Rhode Island, De Witt, Oka, Dr. Perkins of Mayan, Maller of Hunder, Masten, Hull, Howe, Hunt, New Hull, Howe, Hunt, Cor, Lin, Pennessee, Smith of Vingman, Cook, Corwin, Cor, Crockee, Cullom, Davis of Rhode Island, De Witt, Oka, Crockee, Cullom, Davis of Rhode Island, De Witt, Oka, Crockee, Cullom, Davis of Rhode Island, De Witt, Oka, Crockee, Cullom, Davis of Rhode Island, De Witt, Oka, Crockee, Cullom, Davis of Rhode Island, De Witt, Dick, Britano, Masten, Hull, Howe, Hunt, Cor, Lin, M

worth of Illinois, Wentworth of Massachusetts, Wheeler, and Zollicoter.

Mr. Rhserli, (dem.) of Ill., made a report from the Committee on Conference on the disagreeing votes of both houses to amendments to bill relieving officers and coldiers who suffered loss by the San Francisco disaster. The report was concurred in. CURIOUS RELIEF RILL—EXCITING DEBATE—TREMENDOUS UPBOOK.

The House went into Committee, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the relief of the widow and Mairs of Elijah Beebe.

Thr. Ora, (dem.) of S. C., explained that it appropriated three thousand dollars as indemnity for property, including hogs, destroyed by Indians, and showed the basis of the claim.

Firm and Decided Action of the Government.

Mr. Schiers, (whig) of Md., though he intended to vote for the bill, alluded to the fact that some of his constituents had just claims for property destroyed by the British in the war of 1812, yet they have never been acted on. In this connection he spuke of the duty of representatives, and the influences semetimes brought to bear to get bills passed, including the liberal employment of interested agents.

Mr. Lank, (dem.) of Ind., interrupted the gentleman to propound a question.

Mr. Schiers said he would yield the floor to enable the gentleman's name to get into the papers in connection with his own. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lank laving asked his question,

Mr. Schiers resumed and concluded his remarks.

Mr. Lank laving asked his question,

Mr. Lank remarked he expected to vote for the claim, believing it just; and then replied to Mr. Sollers, saying he had not interrupted the gentleman for the purpose of getting his name into the newspapers.

Mr. Schiers—Will the gentleman for the purpose of getting his name into the newspapers.

Mr. Schiers—Will the gentleman to correct his remarks, I will. I understood him to say the most effectual way to secure the passage of private bills, was to employ claim agents. I deny the truth of the imputation. If the gentleman from Maryland intends to charge me with the intent to gain notoriety by the interruption of him, I have only to say such an idea exists only in his imagination, and has not the slightest foundation in truth. I understand the gentleman to say he moulded the opinions of his constituents.

Mr. SOLIERS—The left the gentleman means he can.

Mr. SOLIERS—The left the gentleman is the duty of the representatives to endeavor to mould their opinions, and not to be the service the gentleman. It is the duty of the representatives to endeavor to mould their opinions, and not to be the service to such constituents.

Mr. Lank—I do not doubt the gentleman's ability to mould the opinions of such as require it, and I thank God I represent no such constituents, which requires five

pinions.

Mr. Soliers—I did not say I moulded the opinions of mr. Lane—But endeavors to do so. I represent constituents whose opinions are their own.

Mr. Slukes (in his seat, throwing back his head) exclaimed, "Ah!"

claimed, "Ah!"

Mr. Lanz—I am as stern in my opinions as anyother gentleman, and press those opinions with as muchenergy as I can command. It is the duty of Congress to get rid of these claims, which have been pressing from year to year. They should be acted on either negatively or affirmative. 'y and if the gentleman from Maryland will bring forward a just claim, no one will go further than I to aurnorit.

bring forward a just claim, no one was go tasted to support it.

Mr. Ork obtained the floor.

Mr. Ork obtained the floor.

Mr. Sollens expressed his wish to say a few words.

Mr. Ork—I don't like personalities. If I thought good would come out of it I would yield.

VOICES—"Give way, Orr, and let Sollers reply." "Give him a chance."

Mr. Sollens—I did not say I could mould the opinions of members from the direct personal control of their constituents. stituents.
The Chairman (Mr. Campbell) said he felt bound to

The CHARRMAN (Mr. Campbell) said he felt bound to arrest these proceedings.

Mr. SOLIES remarked if there was objection, of course he could not go on.

CERS—"Go on, go on."

Mr. SOLIES—I say this is a representative form of government, and the man who undertakes to represent a particular constituency should be able to mould them to his opinion. The man ought to be of such importance as te do so. I would not take a seat here if I could not mould some people, instead of being moulded by them. The honorable gentleman thinks I want to get into the papers. From the commencement of the session I have only made one motion, to enable me to introduce a resolution on the subject of guaso, to restore wasted and worn out lands. But the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Dawson, objected to it, and I will mark him for it as certainly as God lives. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dawson, (dem.) of Pa.—I said then I would give way to enable the gentleman to introduce his resolution, but, as objection was made, it was likely to lead to debate.

Mr. SQUEES—It could not have led to any debate: and

way to enable the gentleman to introduce his resolution, but, as objection was made, it was likely to lead to
debate.

Mr. SOLIERS—It could not have led to any debate; and
it was the only privilege I have asked since I have been
here. The gentleman talks about my getting into the
papers, and then talks about "woolly heads."

Mr. LAKE TOSO.

Mr. SOLIERS—Let me alone, if you please.
CRIES—"Go on, go on,"" "order, order."

Mr. Ora assented his right to the floor, saying he had
nothing but kind feelings for the gentleman from Maryland—but no good could come of these proceedings.

Mr. LAKE expressed the hope that Mr. Orr would permit Mr. Seders to proceed.

The CRIES—"Go on"—"it's private bill day;" "we've
nothing else to do."

Mr. ORB—I have not the pleasure of the personal acquaintance of the gentleman from Maryland, and would
extend him any courtesy—but I am sure the matter has,
taken a direction which will not result favorably.

Mr. SOLIERS to Mr. Orr—Sit down, and let me go on, i
you please. (Laughter.) A gross imputation has been
cast that I represent "woolly heads."

Mr. EDGERTON, (dem.) of Ohio—I rise to a question of
order. This is private bill day, and the gentleman is
not discussing the subject before the committee.

CRIEBERAN—The gentleman from Maryland is out of
order.

pugned, and I have been charged with inconsistency. I, therefore, really do think the House ought to allow me to reply.

A VOICE—"Appeal."

Mr. SOLLERE—No, I won't appeal.

Mr. EDGERTON—The gentleman from Maryland commenced the attack. If he is the victim, it is his own fault.

Mr. ORE—The debate has already consumed an hour and a quarter. I will now briefly state the testimony.

Mr. SOLLERE—I rise to a point of order. The gentleman has already addressed the House.

Mr. EDGERTON—The gentleman from Maryland has already made two speeches.

Mr. HUNY—The gentleman on my right (Mr. Sollers) who represents a slaveholding State here, should have an opportunity to reply to the reflection.

Mr. EDGERTON rose to another question of order.

Mr. HUNY—I submit to you, Mr. Chairman, as a parliamentarian, whether, if any false sentiment comes from the mouth of another, I have not a right to maintain the censtitution of my country as it was understood by its framers. Am I not in order, air?

Mr. EDGERTON, (on the opposite side of the hall)—I submit the gentleman is not discussing the question before the committee.

The CHAIRMAN decided Mr. Hunt to be out of order.

Mr. STANTON, (dem.) of Ky.—We are in Committee of the Whole, and I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

(Three or four of the gentlemen just named all spoke at the same time, and there was much excitement in the hall, blended with confusion.)

Mr. HUNY (elevating his voice)—I was standing up when called to order. I stand here under my constitutional rights. I appeal respectfully from the decision of the Chair.

Points of order were raised, and one of the read.

Chir. Points of order were raised, and one of the rules read.
Mr. Hust.—If I am to be gagged and cut off from debate
I will take my seat.
The question was taken, and the decision of the chair
was overruled by ayes 52, noes 57.
CRIE.—"No quorum"—"Call the roll"—"No, no"—"Go
shead.

shend.

Mr. Hunt, amid the confusion, exclaimed—I am now satished with the opinion of this House. I consider the constitution vindicated, and that by the vote a rebuke has been administered to the gentleman (Mr. Lane) who thanked God he did not represent a slave constituency.

The confusion had now reached its height. Nearly one-half of the members were on their feet—great excitement.

me.half of the memoers, were defined in the mem.

Mr. Lang, amid the din, said—I ladgh to scorn the remark just made.

CRIES—"Order, order."

Mr. Wright (of Pa.) moved the committee rise, and the motion prevailed by 71 against 47.

This restored order, the bill not now being before the ladge.

This restored order, the bill not now being before the body.

The above is but a sketch of the exciting proceedings. The GARDNER AND OTHER TRAUDS ON THE TREASURY.

Mr. STANTON, (dem.) of Tenn., asked leave to introduce the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary, heretofore charged with the duty of inquiring into the awards made by the commissioners sitting under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidaigo, to George A. Gardner and John K. Meers. be instructed to extend their inquiry to any awards made by said commissioners, which may be supposed or alleged to have been founded in fraud, or supported by perjury or forgery; and that, for this purpose, they have power to send for persons and papers, and that they report the result of their investigation, with such recommendation as they may deem to be proper in the premises.

Mr. STANTON dealired simply to say he had been informed from a very responsible source that testimony can be obtained, and is in existence, to impeach other important claims awarded by the commission, founded on quittans much gross fraud or perjury as the Gardner and Mears claim. Of course he only repeated what he had heard, not vouching for its truth.

The resolution passed without objection; after which the House adjourned until Monday.

Great Clerical Protest against the Nebrasks

From Haltimore.

THE MAILS—EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS.
BALTIMORE, March 10, 1854.

Travel over the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad is resumed, and three Southern mails came to hand tonight, bringing New Orleans, Mobile, and Charlesten papers as late as due. They contain no news of importance.

Thirty-three thousand bbls. of flour and sixty-eight thousand bushels of corn were exported from Baltimore this week.

Affairs in Albauy.

LEGISLATIVE DOINGS—SENATORS GOING TO THE STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM—IMPUTATION AGAINST STATE PRISON OFFICERS—NEW YORK TAXES—J CANAL EXPENSES AND DIFFICULTIES AMONG OFFICIALS—THE CONTESTED SEAT—THE TEMPERANCE BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE DESTRUCTION OF THE POPE'S BLOCK FOR THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT—THE NEW YORK MARINE COURT, ETC. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Albany, March 10, 1854.

The Senate having been on constant duty for ten or The Senate having been on constant duty for ten or twelve days, without adjourning over a day, and also concluded their labors on the Temperance bill, agreed this morning to proceed to Utica to-morrow, to visit the State Lunatic Asylum. Mr. Danforth opposed, remarking that the institution is applying for a larger appropria tion, and the Senate will also be requested to visit every one which may hereafter require the bounty of the State. It was remarked by an outsider, that an exhibition of the inmates of the State Asylum should be given, as, by doing so, the effect would be as successful as it always has so, the effect would be as successful as it always has been with the deaf and dumb establishment in New York. A memorial was presented, charging gross malfeasance by Parius Clark, inspector, and J. L. Barnes, agent of the Clinton prison. It is stated that both of these publi:

officers have appropriated to themselves various articles of public property, which, if proved, will show a species of small pilfering discreditable to those distinguished State prison officers. The memorial was referred to the State Prison Committee, and Mr. Pomeroy, the agent of the Auburn prison, copied the charges and transmitted them to Darius Clark, the honorable gentleman thus publicly brought before the S. nate. The dector inspector will please prepare for the investigation. On account of the heavy expenses, debts and judgments constantly accruing, there is no doubt but the State would save large sums of money annually by opening the doors of the prisons, discharging every official hanger-on, and entering into contract with Messrs. Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, for boarding the State students and mechanics.

The New York Tax bill, which offused auch excitement in the House, was reported to the Senate by Mr. Bishop, for consideration, remarking that three million appears to be a very extravagant sum. The bill will be amended in the Senate if Mr. Comptroller Flags shall signify a desire to cut down the amount in the bill.

Several bills of interest to the city of New York were introduced, among them one to amend the charter of the Fire Department, one to create a fire commission, and another to allow the Seventh Regiment to creet an armory.

A report was received from the Auditor of the Canal officers have appropriated to themselves various ar

another to allow the Seventh Regiment to creet an armory.

A report was received from the Auditor of the Canal Department, in relation to certain expenses incurred upon the Eric canal—the difficulty which existed between the Canal Commissioners and the late Canal Board, by which subordinates were removed and reinstated, and, consequently, large sums of money were expended. Among other statements, it is alleged that the superintendents appointed by the Canal Board on the first section of the Eric canal, nineteen miles, contracted for labor from the 15th day of October to the 4th day of January, two months and a half, the sum of \$33,547 55 For hardware and blacksmithing 15,701 07 For lumber 8,270 82 Miscellaneous, stone, &c. 2,824 6634

the present Legislature having irequently undertaken to prompt Congress in all matters of illegitimate resolutions and action, the Hon. Mr. Clinton, of the House, intends, for buncombe purposes, to try that body upon the following:—

Resolved, (if the Senate concur.) That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to urge the passage of a resolution requiring the President of the United States to offer a suitable reward for the detection and conviction of the person or persons who were engaged in the destruction of the block of marble which was presented by Plus IX. to the Washington Monument Association.

The House adjourned over until Monday, in order to allow members outside the State Lunatic Asylum to visit the unfortunate inside.

Mr. Atken intends to introduce the following bill:—

An Act in relation to the Marine Court of the City of New York.

Sec. 1. The people, &c. Civil actions shall be commenced in the Marine Court of the city of New York, before the control of the city of New York.

Sec. 1. The people, &c. Civil actions shall be commenced in the Marine Court of the city of New York, before the Justices there were the complaint of the city of New York, before the Justices there were the complaint, or that the plaintiff will take judgmont for the sum for the recovery of which the action is brought, and the summons shall sate the goneral object of the return.

Sec. 3. The summons may be served by the Shoriff of the city and county of New York, when the defendant is found in said county, or by any other person not a party to the nation, and shall be returned with proof of the service, and filed in the office of the clerk of the said court two days before the appearance day specified in such summons. The summons shall be served in the same manner as procribed by section 136, of the Code of Procedure.

Sec. 4. Whenever a cause shall be at issue, and it shall appear that the trial of the same view and the same related to the said court may, on its own motion, order such season to referre to

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, March 10, 1854.

ADJOURNMENT TO VISIT THE STATE LUNATIO ASTLUM.

An invitation from the Trustees of the State Lunatic Asylum to visit that institution was accepted, and the Senate agreed to adjourn over till Monday for the purpose.

Making appropriations for Sing Sing prison. The New York annual tax bill.

A communication was received from the Auditor of the Canal Department in regard to expenditures on the first section of the Eric canal. Referred to a select committee.

BILL REPORTED.

The New York Building Excavation bill was reported.

MR. HOPKINS, (whig) of Washington, introduced a bill consolidating the Albany, Northern, Troy Northern and Rutland and Washington Railreads.

BILLS PASSED.

To allow the Ogdensburg Railread Company time to complete a portion of their road.

In relation to suits against the agents of State prisons. To incorporate the East Brooklyn Savings Bank. Relative to lands at Harlem Heights.

To establish free schools in the village of Sing Sing.

To extend the time for the Northern Railroad Company to complete their road.

The amond the Revised Statutes, in reference to the service of process on the agents of the State prisons.

Ceding jurisdiction to the United States over certain lands on the Eudson river for lighthouses.

The bill to establish free churches was referred to report complete.

aside.
On the motion of Mr. Z. CLARS the Auditor was directed to report as to the Black river canal improvements.
Adjourned to Monday.

Assembly.

Aleany, March 19, 1854.

The Senate bill to suppress intemperance was received.

A resolution was offered that the bill be referred to the Select Committee having charge of the House 1814, and that they report the Senate bill on the 18th inst.

The SPRAIRE decided that the motion to refer the bill, with instructions to report complete, required unemimous consent.

on Thursday next.

MR. CONKING moved that the Medical bill be made the special order for Monday afternoon. Carried.

THE TENNERANCE BILL AGAIN.

Mr. LOZIER moved that the final vote be taken on the Senate's Temperance bill on the 22d instant, at 12 o'clock. Carried.

Mr. LOZIER moved that an afternoon session be held today, and that the House then adjourn to Monday. Agreed to.

day, and that the House then adjourn to Monday.

Agreei to.

EVENING SESSION.

THE SACKET'S HARBOR AND SARATOGA RAHROAD.

The House in committee took up the bill to amend the charter of the Sacketts Harbor and Saratoga Railroad Company. The amendment was adopted, requiring the railroad to be completed by 1858.

By Mr. CUMMINGS—Amending the act relative to railroads on Long Island.

By Mr. CUMMINGS—Amending the Newburg Savings Rank.

Mr. WARR had consent to introduce sixty remonstrances against the Wharfage bill.

ONNERA AND ONONDAGA INDIAN CHILDREN.

The bill providing for the education of the children of the Oneida Indians awas ordered to a third reading; as also the bill for aiding the education of children of the Onondaga Indians.

Adjourned until Monday.

The New Jersey Legislature.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD MONOPOLY.

TREATON, March 10, 1854.

The bill limiting the monopoly of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company to fifteen years, and extending the charter without monopoly, passed the House to-day by a vote of 34 to 24.

From Philadelphia.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT—THE PHILADELPHIA CONSOLIDATION CELEBRATION.
PHILADELPHIA CONSOLIDATION CELEBRATION.
PHILADELPHIA MARCH 10, 1854.

The regular train from Harrisburg yesterday afternoon met with an accident near Lancaster. An axle broke, and tore away the bottom of one of the cars, causing some of the passengers to fail through; but none were seriously hurt. Great delay was occasioned, and the special train which started subsequently from Harrisburg with the Governor and Legislature, to attend the consolidation celebration in this city, did not reach here till three o'clock this morning.

The day is observed as quite a holiday here, and the ball this evening promises to be a splendid affair. The guests are now inspecting the harbor.

Fatal Explosion of a Locomotive.

HUDSON, March 10, 1854.

The locomotive Manchester, on the Hudson River Railroad, exploded at this station this evening, killing the engineer, and badly injuring the fireman. Names not ascertained. The engine is a perfect wreck.

[Another despatch says the fireman was killed, and the engineer badly hurt.]

The Mysterious Murder in Williamsburg. CONCLUSION OF THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION-

ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERER.

The Coroner's investigation relative to the murder of ford and the jury at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, and closed between eight and nine o'clock last evening. From information which Capt. Donevan, of the First Ward Po-lice, obtained, he was led to suspect an Italian, about

lice, obtained, he was led to asspect an Italian, about twenty-eight years of age, named James Antoni, a sugar refiner at work in Duane street, as the perpetrator of the dred. He accordingly arrested him yesterday morning and last evening the Coroner's Jury found him guilty of the murder. The following is the evidence taken:

Angelo Separol, sworn—I reside at No. 190 Twenty-first street, New York: on Sunday last I was home all day until 6 o'clock; then went to No. 8 Eighth street, near avenue B and returned home about a quarter after 9 o'clock; it was about fifteen minutes before 7 o'clock when I arrived at the house in Eighth street; was in company with four or ny young men there, and remained until about 50 clock; the sames of two of them is Shulli and Terri; the names of the others I do not know; I saw Ferdinandi at No. 190 Twenty first street, about fifteen minutes before 6 o'clock on Sundavenning last; do not know how long he had been there; heleft about 50 clock, in company withan Italian, whose nam I do not know; know him well by sight; he was a particular irlend of Ferdinandi; Mr. Maneini knows him very well; that was the last I saw of Ferdinandi tat night; he had on a low crowned hat with wide brim; did not see Ferdinandi leave the house with his friend, but on returning to the room they were both gone, and I heard them going down stairs; Ferdinandi that no acquaintances in this city (Williamsburg) except Mr. Mancini; I have known Ferdinandi intimately over ilset

che monimale, int. the other refused, afterwards he decovered that he had his porte-mona, with his pocket, Antoni cannot converse in English.

District Bongvan, sworn—I, im Captain of the First ward of the held tower, next saw him plate evening at my boarding thouse; arked him if he was acqua inted with Ferdinandi; he met and the property of the held tower, and saw him plate evening at my boarding house; arked him if he was acqua inted with Ferdinandi; he met the body of the murdered man, I thought it rather strange that no, being on such intima to terms did not go the murdered man, I thought it rather trange that no, being on such intima to terms did not go the interfered man, I thought it rather trange that no, being on which the had been in Ferdinandi's company on Sax, day lost; lasked him if the was exequalitied with a man named Thorpe. (The jury here adjected to enterprish to the minutia, and desired that his textimecy he locked him up, and then received a warrant to arrest James Antoni; i arrested him at a sugar redinery in Dnamo street, yeaterday; he appeared to be accided at the time of the minutia, went with him to his bearding house and asked to see his trunk; he pointed out a trunk under the hold, which I opened, and found not him to his bearding house and asked to see his trunk; he pointed out a trunk under the held, which I opened, and found not high to the hop to get his porte monancie; I refused to let him go; to the shop to get his porte monancie; I refused to let him go; to the shop to get his porte monancie; I refused to let him go; to the shop to get his porte monancie; I refused to let him go; to the shop to get his porte monancie; I refused to let him go; to the charge of the post of the him, they said they were the heart of the boarders came up that timed to prevent and spake to them in lails, at the same refuse he met the same refuse he may be active the prevent and gash to he in the same refuse he was a surface and trun

time.
Q. By connection. Had you heard that Ferdinandi mentioned your name before he died?
A. No: I was a great friend to him, and suppose he has called my name for help; any Ferdinandi accord times last week; we were on friendly terms; I do nknow of any enemy he had that would kill him; I think he was killed.

week; we were on friendly terms, I do not know of any enemy he had that would kill him; I think he was killed with a pistol; I heard in Broadway that Ferdinandi was lilled while I was in Nible's on Tuesday or Wednesday; Mr. Birtilotti informed me; on Sunday night I took my supper between seven and eight o'clock. (The prisoner again became excised.

The bullet which had been taken from the body of the murdered man was then exhibited to the prisoner. He denied having seen it before.

The testimony was closed at 8 o'clock, and after a consultation of about fifteen minutes, the following verdict was rendered:—

The jury find that Giovanni Ferdinandi came to his death on Sunay evening, the 5th of March, by a shot from a pistol in the hunds of Junes Anton, and that said Antoni is guilty, as principal, of shooting and killing said Ferdinandi in the manner aforesaid, willuly and maliciously. Signed by the following named jurces:—

Feter Shute, foreman, Geldeon C. Austin, Charles W. Hay., George G. Genney,

W. H. Guischard,

Daniel Jacobs,

Thomas W. Lewis,

Leva, the production of the above verticet the accused

Daniel Jacobs, George G. Geussey,
Thomas W. Lewis.
Upon the rendition of the above verdict the accused

ENDURANCE HAS CEASED TO BE A VIRTUE.

At a regular meeth, of the Young Men's Pemocratic
Union Club, held last evening—John Cochrane in the

Union Club, beld last evening—John Cochrane in the chair—it was

Resolved, That whilst we sincerely deprecate all illegal attempts upon the territory of a friendly power, and believe that a new and holier sanction should be afforded by the conduct of these States to those principles of international law which the wisdom of ages has established, and in the assertion and influence of which is to be found the only sure guarantee of the uninterrupted progress of civilization and the preservation of the peace of the world, we cannot forbear the expression of our opinion upon the tyramical and offensive conduct of the Spanish authorities of Cuba. There is a point beyond which national as well as individual patience ceases to be a virtue; and, whilst a generous confidence of strength may induce superior nations to overlook for a time the insults and injuries of inferior powers, it may, and in the case of Cuba has, in our opinion, reached the point where the tyramy of the weak over the strong warrants us, as a people, in taking summary and effectual measures of redress; and we are of opinion that the suspension of the neutrality laws, with respect to Spain, will be a just and effective measure of redress.

Cadets of Large.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

1. Martin D. Eardin, son of Col. Hardin, of Illinois Volunteers, who was killed at Buena Vista.

2. Wm. E. Merrill, son of Capt. M. E. Merrill, United States Army, who was killed at Molins del Rev.

3. Edward Boss, son of Edward C. Ross, late Lieut Fourth Artillery, and Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point.

Fourth Artillery, and Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point.

4. Wm. W. Caines, adopted son of late Major Gen. Gaines, United States Army.

5. Charles E. Jessup, son of Major Gen. Jessup, Quarternaster General United States Army.

6. James Wilson, son of Col. H. Wilson, of Seventh Infantry United States Army.

7. Samuel M. Cooper, son of Col. S. Cooper, Adjutant General United States Army.

8. John S. Saunders, son of Com. John L. Saunders, of United States Navy.

9. Jonnshan P. Cilley, great-grandson of Gen. Cilley, of the Revolution, and son of the late Jonathan Cilley, member of Congress from Maine.

10. Frank C. Goodrich, son of C. B. Goodrich, of Boston; ancestors distinguished in the revolutionary war.

10. Frank C. Goodrich, son of C. B. Goodrich, of Boston; ancestors distinguished in the revolutionary war.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN FREMONT, ORIO — LOSS \$121,000.—On the 1st inst a fire broke out on Front street in Freemont, (Lover Fandusky,) Ohio, in Lesher's grocery store. It apread with great rapidity, and in a short time the stores and warehouses occupied by Nims & Co. and D. Betts, tegether with the drug store of W. F. Wooster and Richenson & Vandaren's leather store, were envenloped in fames. But a small amount of property was saved. The following are the principal losers.—O. L. Nims & Co., \$50,000 to \$40,000; insurance, \$23,000. D. Betts, \$20,000; insurance, \$1,000; in Lesher, \$25,000; insurance, \$1,000; in Lesher, \$25,000; insurance, \$1,000; in Lesher, \$1,000; insurance, \$400. Nims & Tileters, \$1,000; in insurance, C. O. Tilletson, \$300 in bank bills, and a large quantity of wheat, cloverseed and flour & Certh \$500.

The following insurance is on Messrs. Nims & Co.'s property:—\$4,500 in the Home Insurance Company, New York; \$3,000 in the Ætna Company, Hartford, Ct.; \$3,000 in the Franklin Company, New York; \$3,000 in the Ætna Company, Hartford, Ct.; \$3,000 in the Franklin Company, New York; \$3,000 in the Ætna Company, Hartford, Ct.; \$3,000 in the Franklin Company, New York; \$4,500 by nine different companies, represented by J. W. Godfrey, Esq., of Sandusky.

The property of Mr. D. Betts destroyed was valued at \$15,000 to \$20,000, of which \$1,000 to \$3,000 was saved. Insured \$4,000 in the Portage Mutual Insurance Company, prepresented by R. F. Buckland, Eq., of Fremont, and \$4,000 by four different companies, for whom Mr. Godfrey is agent.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Bebee.

Mapen 2.—The court resumed its sitting to-day, at the usual hour, and proceeded to dispose of some few cases that encumbered the calendar.

Attempt to Commit Rape.—Thomas Carton was placed upon trial charsed with having violently assaulted Mary Tool, and attempted to commit a rape upon her person, on the secent day of Becember last. The evidence being very conflicting, the jury, after retring for five or six hours, returned to the court, is for conviction, and six for acquittal. There not being any likelihood of their agreeing, the court was obliged to discharge them.

Grand Larceny.—Martin Hun was tried and acquitted of stealing a gold watch and chain from the pocket of Edward Bernheimer, and he was discharged.

Burflary in the Third Degree.—John Morrison and Edward E. Emmett were convicted of burglariously entering the dwelling house of John Rodenburgh, No. 2 Crosby street. The prisoners were remanded for sentence.

Grand Larceny.—John Wiley and George Wilks were convicted of stealing a lot of furniture and jeweley, valued at \$100, from Seth P. Squiree. Remanded for sentence.

Keping a Disorderly House.—John Hudson pigness.

ued at \$100, from Seth P. Squires. Remanded for sentence.

Keeping a Disorderly House.—John Hudson pleaded guilty to keeping a disorderly house at No. 484 Cherry street. Judgment was suspended on condition that he would leave the ward.

Malicious Collision.—Edward Ashford was then placed upon triat, charged in the indictment with having, is his capacity as pilot of the zerry boat Green Point, running to Green Point, muliciously run his boat into that of the ferry beat Amanda, also running between New York and Green Point. There being no evidence whatever to warrant a conviction, and it being shown on the part of the defence that the collision was purely accidental, the jury acquitted the defendant without leaving their seats.

The Court then adjourned for the day.

Marcu 10.—The Court met again this morning and sat

MARCH 10.—The Court met again this morning and sat the entire day, disposing of a large amount of public tusiness. The court room was densely crowded by spec-tators and witnesses, making the atmosphere rather dis-

SENTENCED.

Grand Larceny.—John Wiley and George Wilks, who were convicted yesterday of stealing furniture and jewsley valued at \$100, from Seth P. Squires, were sentenced, the former to three years and four months, and the latter to two years and six months confiement in the State prison.

Bunglary in the Third Degree.—John Smith and George Williams, who were convicted a few days ago of having burglariously entered the dwelling bonse of Mrs. Genet Irving, of Third avenue, were then brought up for sentence. The Court sentenced them, the former to five years and three months, and the latter to six years and four months imprisonment in the State prison.

Petit Larceny.—Peter Collins plead guilty to stealing fifteen dollars, and was fined twenty-ave dollars for the offence.

Keeping a Disorderly House.—Brown Enwick pleaded.

years and three months, and the state prison.

Petit Larceny.—Peter Collins plead guilty to stealing fitteen dellars, and was fined twenty-five dellars for the offence.

Keeping a Disorderly House.—Bronx Enwick pleaded guilty to keeping a disorderly lager bier saloon in the Fourth ward, and on condition that he would give up the business was let off with a fine of fifty dellars.

Bigamy.—Michael Noony was then placed at the barcharged with having married a second wife while his first one was still living and undivorced.

The first witness placed on the stand for the prosecution was Mary Smith, who testified that she was married to the prisoner about four years ago, in St. Joseph's Church, Sixth sevence, by the Rev. Mr. O'Hara, of the Roman Catholic personsion.

Elizabeth McCollum, being duly sworm, deposed that she was present at the marriage between Mary Smith and the prisoner.

Win. McCollum, husband of the last witness, deposed that he was bridesman on the occasion.

Sarsh Fitzpatrick, sister of the last wife of the prisoner, being duly sworm, deposed that she was present at the marriage of her sister. Jane Fitzpatrick, to the prisoner, about nine months ago. The ceremony was performed by a man named Henesey, in Calvary Omnetery, in the rear of Calvary Church, Williamsburg.

The last wife of the prisoner, Jane Fitzpatrick, a medest looking girl, was then brought forward, but her emotion was so great that the counsel on both sides waved the right to examine her, and her testimony, cortor that the conting that of her sister, was admitted by the counsel for the defence.

Here the evidence on both sides was concluded. The case was submitted to the jury, who, without leaving was then remanded for sentence.

Forgery in the Third Degree.—William T. Carter, a respectable looking young man, was then placed at the bar, charged with forging a check for \$200, on the Bank of America, purporting to be drawn and signed by the house of Lottimer, Large, Ellery & Co. The evidence went to show that the accused was in the suppl

necessary to preserve their lives from their assailants in the street.

The counsel engaged for the prisoners summed up the evidence briefly, but the Ansistant District Attorney submitted his summing up under charge of the Court.

The Court charged the jury as to the law defining riot, who, after deliberating for nearly two hours rendered a verdict of acquittal in favor of all the defendants except Dennis Sullivan, who was recommended to the morey of the Court.

The Court then adjourned for the day, it being near six o'clock P. M.

Discharged.—Henry Griffiths, charged with grand larceny, was discharged on his own recognizances.

Directory and discharged on his own recognizances.

Jersey City Intelligence.

FATAL RAILBOAD ACCIDENT—COLLISION ON THE NEW JERSEY AND ERIE LINE.

A collision between two cars of one train occurred on the New Jersey and New York Erie Railroad on Thursday night, by which one man lost his life, and some others were very seriously injured.

The deceased was Mr. Patrick Toomey, a milk agent who resided in Railroad avenue, Jersey City. The injured men were Mr. Kimball, the conductor, and Cornelius Toomey and Daniel Healy, brakemen.

An inquest was held on the body of the deceased by Corone Stiff, in Jersey City, yesterday.

From the evidence of Mr. Kimball, and the testimony of Healy and Cornelius Toomey, it appears that immediately upon leaving Suffern's depot, at 94 o'clock P. M. it was discovered that the cars were disconnected. The train consisted of ten cars, seven of which became disconnected from the rest. The conductor hastened to give the signal to the engineer to stop, but he found the sign repe broken. He then gave the signal by a lantern, who the engineer immediately backed the engine, and reverse the portion of the train attached, which, in consequence of the declivity of the grade at that part of the road, led to the unfortunate collision.

of the declivity of the grade at that part of the road, led to the unfortunate collision.

It is supposed that the deceased was proceeding to the rigineer to inform him of the train being disconnected as the rope attached to the signal bell was broken at the starting from Suffern's, and that when the collision too place he was thrown by the concussion so as to be crushe between the cars.

Coronor Stiff and the jury thought proper to have the inquest adjourned until Monday, so that the testimony of the engineer and others may be obtained.

The decensed was a married man, and has left a wife and one child.

giers.

Richard Roman, of California, for the port of Guaym in Mexico.